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- It is possible to pass parameters to a form submitted via a link to in Rails
 - o Useful for passing ids for association, for example

```
Usage = <%= link_to "New Request", new_work_request_path(:article_id =>
@article.id), :class => "ui-button" %>
Source: http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5363153/rails3-pass-arbitrary-parameters-via-button-to
```

 Can also use button_to, but the syntax is more difficult (must specify destination controller and action in addition)

```
Usage = <%= button_to("Add WorkRequest", {:controller => "work_request",
:action => "new", :article_id => @article.id})%>
```

 Should probably use button_to since it uses POST by default, but GET works better for debugging, since you don't have to print out the parameters on every test
 Source: http://api.rubyonrails.org/classes/ActionView/Helpers/UrlHelper.html#method-ibutton to

- Can use a form as a pass-through for other data not directly supplied by the user
 - o Use a hidden_field_tag generator to create the name and value of the field
 - o Applies a "hidden" type automatically
- O By default, the provided name is used for both the id and name of the object Source: http://api.rubyonrails.org/classes/ActionView/Helpers/FormTagHelper.html#method-i-hidden_field_tag
 - The id can be overridden by providing a block with a :id => "value" argument as the third argument of the hidden_field_tag function

Source: http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5295432/rails-how-to-assign-name-and-id-to-hidden-field-tag

- Rails has a standard convention of how to build an object from submitted parameters from a form
 - o Id must be "parent_class_param_name"
 - Name must be "parent class[param name]"
 - o If both are provided in this format, the build function of Rails will automatically associate the form information with the variables built into the target class
 - This is particularly useful for passing data from hidden fields, since there's no clean default constructor in Rails for this kind of information